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ABSTRACT

This report, an analysis of the effects of housing patterns on school desegregation in Jefferson County, Kentucky, was based on data from Multiple Dwelling Reporting forms filed annually by owners and managers of 25 or more apartment units. High school attendance areas were used for geographic reference. Reports indicated that blacks are moving into suburban areas in increasing numbers and are renting more expensive apartments (compared to 1975 data). Fewer apartments were segregated in 1979 than in 1975. The movement made by blacks has had a positive effect in reducing the amount of busing needed to desegregate Jefferson County Schools. (MK)

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# Blacks Moving to Suburban Apartments

*Changes in formerly all-white areas aid school desegregation*

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**Staff Report 80-6**
**Kentucky Commission on Human Rights**
**701 West Muhammad Ali Boulevard**
**Louisville, Kentucky 40203**

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## HIGHLIGHTS

1. 15 of the 21 high school attendance areas showed an increase in the total number of black residents.

2. The Doss and Westport high school attendance areas, which have traditionally had low numbers of black residents, showed an increase of eight percentage points in the number of black residents.

3. 13 of the high school attendance areas reporting an increase in black families were in areas where black school children would be exempt from busing.

4. Apartment owners and managers reported an increase of 397 black families residing in their complexes between 1975 and 1979.

5. In 1979, 63 of the apartment complexes reported showed an increase of black residents over 1975. Of these 63 complexes, 21 reported an increase of 10 black families or more.

6. Although high school attendance areas have become less segregated since 1975 many complexes in these areas remain predominantly all-white or all-black.

7. Black families living in Louisville and Jefferson County apartment complexes rose two percentage points between 1975 and 1979.

8. In 1975, seven areas reported black families composing 10 percent or more of the total number of residents. In 1979, 12 areas reported their complexes having 10 percent or more black occupancy.

9. 22 percent of Louisville and Jefferson County apartment complexes reported having no black residents in 1975. This figure dropped to 19 percent in 1979.

10. 10.3 percent of white apartment dwellers live in all-white complexes; 19.5 percent of black apartment dwellers live in all-black complexes according to 1979 data.

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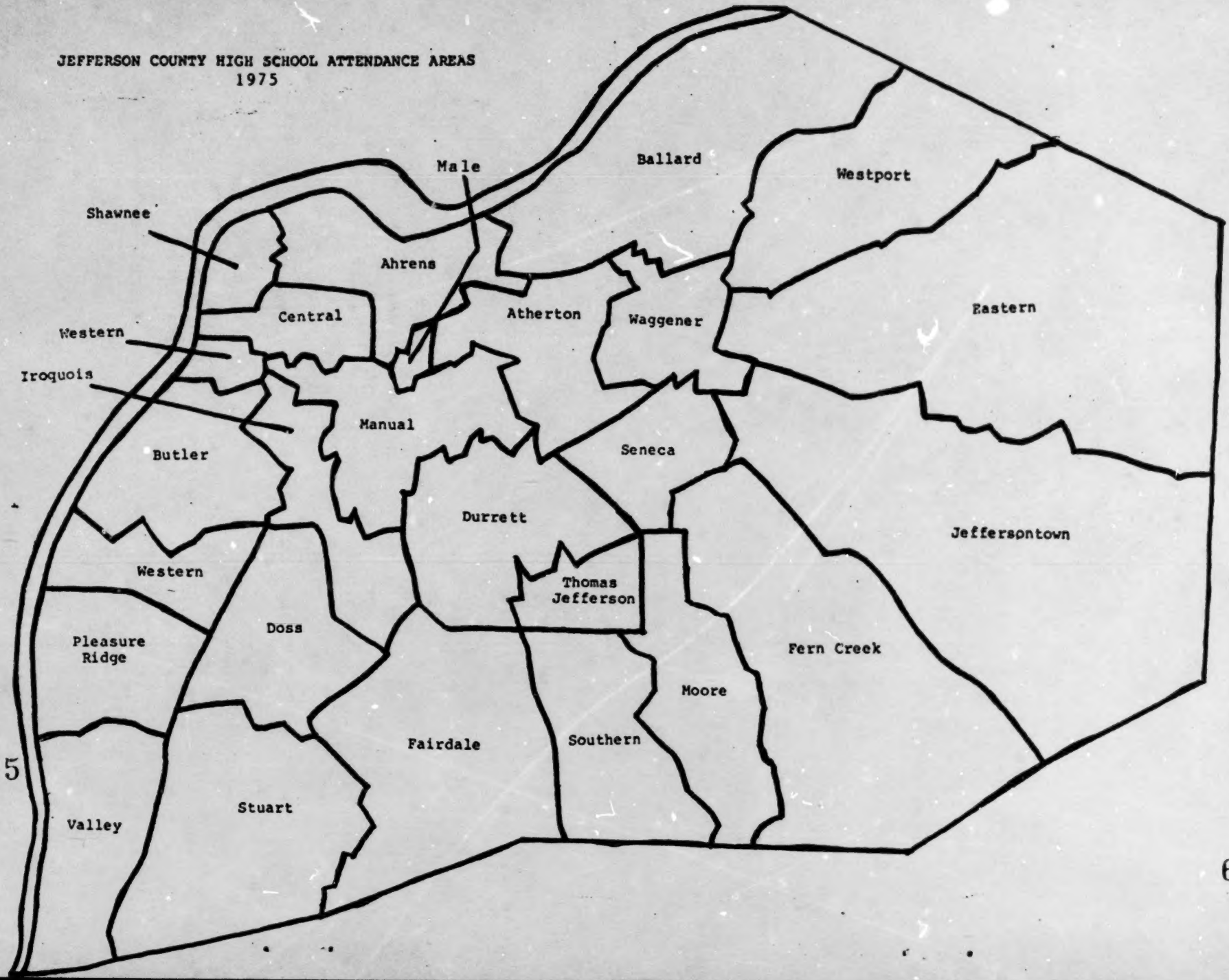
## PREFACE

Information for this staff report is take from the Multiple Dwelling Reporting Forms which all owners and managers of 25 or more apartment units must file annually with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights. Public housing units are reported in a previous Commmission publication entitled Most Kentucky Cities Reduce Public Housing Segregation. (See Bibliography, page 16)

Occupancy figures were grouped by high school attendance areas for ease in geographic identification. Racial data on individual complexes is not reported. So that results could be compared, data was used only on those complexes in Jefferson County that filed reports covering both 1975 and 1979. There was no comparable data from the Moore, Shawnee, Stuart or Valley High School attendance areas.


JEFFERSON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS
1975
Male
Ballard
Westport
Shawnee
Ahrens
Central
Atherton
Waggener
Eastern
Western
Iroquois
Manual
Butler
Seneca
Durrett
Jeffersontown
Western
Thomas Jefferson
Doss
Pleasure Ridge
Fern Creek
Moore
Fairdale
Southern
Stuart
Valley

"Exempt schools should be used as rewards for integrated housing patterns."
Frank Rapley, Assistant Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools.

BLACK APARTMENT DWELLERS MOVE FOR DESEGREGATION

Black apartment dwellers have made a marked move into formerly all-white areas of Jefferson County in the four years since school desegregation began.

Comparable data on private apartment occupancy filed with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for 1975 and 1979 shows:

* Black apartment occupancy increased in 10 high school attendance areas with black population so low that black students had to be bused in to achieve school desegregation.

* Black apartment occupancy declined in only three of the high school attendance areas with black population so low that black students must be bused in to achieve school desegregation.

* Black apartment occupancy levels showed little gain, even some losses, in those high school attendance areas that already had large black student populations.

* In high school attendance areas exempt from busing because of existing balance in attendance, black apartment occupancy increased in two (Thomas Jefferson, up from nine to 14 percent and Durrett, up from five to seven percent); declined in one (Butler, down from five to four percent); and held constant in a fourth (Ahrens at 19 percent).

Black students who move into areas where they are in the racial minority are immediately exempt from busing. As neighborhoods achieve a racial balance through such moves, school officials have exempted both black and white students from the transportation phase of the desegregation plan.

The biggest moves toward this exempt category through apartment occupancy shifts were in the areas served by Westport and Doss high schools (see Table A, page 3). The Westport area had an increase from two to 10 percent from 1975 to 1979 in black apartment occupancy. The increase in the Doss area was from four percent in 1975 up to 12 percent in 1979.

The eight other high school attendance areas from which whites were bused with the start of school desegregation that have increased black apartment occupancy from 1975 to 1979 are:

FAIRDALE: Up from four to 10 percent.

EASTERN: Up from two to six percent.

JEFFERSONTOWN: Up from six to 10 percent.

TABLE A

PERCENT OF APARTMENT RESIDENTS BY RACE IN HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS IN LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY FOR 1975 AND 1979*

| | 1975 | | | 1979 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School | Black | White | Other | Black | White | Other | Change |
| Ahrens | 19 | 80 | 1 | 19 | 80 | 1 | -- |
| Atherton | 5 | 94 | 1 | 8 | 91 | 1 | (+3) |
| Ballard | 8 | 84 | 8 | 9 | 87 | 4 | (+1) |
| Butler | 5 | 95 | 0 | 4 | 95 | 0 | (-1) |
| Central | 96 | 4 | 0 | 98 | 2 | 0 | (+2) |
| Doss | 4 | 96 | 0 | 12 | 88 | 0 | (+8) |
| Durrett | 5 | 94 | 1 | 7 | 92 | 1 | (+2) |
| Eastern | 2 | 98 | 0 | 6 | 94 | 1 | (+4) |
| Fairdale | 4 | 95 | 1 | 10 | 90 | 0 | (+6) |
| Fern Creek | 9 | 91 | 0 | 11 | 85 | 4 | (+2) |
| Iroquois | 15 | 84 | 1 | 22 | 77 | 1 | (+7) |
| Jeffersontown | 6 | 94 | 1 | 10 | 89 | 1 | (+4) |
| Male | 10 | 89 | 1 | 16 | 84 | 0 | (+6) |
| Manual | 12 | 89 | 1 | 10 | 90 | 0 | (-2) |
| Pleasure Ridge | 13 | 87 | 0 | 7 | 93 | 0 | (-6) |
| Seneca | 13 | 86 | 1 | 11 | 81 | 8 | (-2) |
| Southern | 6 | 93 | 1 | 8 | 91 | 1 | (+2) |
| Thomas Jefferson | 9 | 90 | 1 | 14 | 85 | 1 | (+5) |
| Waggener | 1 | 98 | 1 | 2 | 96 | 2 | (+1) |
| Western | 9 | 91 | 1 | 3 | 97 | 0 | (-6) |
| Westport | 2 | 98 | 0 | 10 | 89 | 1 | (+8) |

| 1975 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Black Percentage | 16% | Total Black Percentage | 18% |
| Total White Percentage | 83% | Total White Percentage | 80% |
| Total Other Percentage | 1% | Total Other Percentage | 2% |

*No comparable data available from Moore, Shawnee, Stuart or Valley high school attendance areas.

Source of Data: 1975 and 1979 Multiple Dwelling Reporting Forms.

ATHERTON: Up from five to eight percent.

FERN CREEK: Up from nine to 11 percent.

SOUTHERN: Up from six to eight percent.

BALLARD: Up from eight to nine percent.

WAGGENER: Up from one to two percent.

In the city core of the Jefferson County School system, black apartment occupancy levels increased in the Central High School attendance area from 96 to 98 percent, increased in the Male High School attendance area from 10 to 16 percent and declined in the Manual High School attendance area from 12 to 10 percent.

## THREE AREAS ARE LOSERS

Black apartment occupancy declined in three high school attendance areas where levels already were so low that black students have to be bused in and white students out to achieve the racial balance set out in Jefferson County's school desegregation plan.

PLEASURE RIDGE PARK: The percentage of black apartment occupancy dropped from 13 percent in 1975 down to seven percent in 1979.

WESTERN: The percentage of black apartment occupancy dropped from nine percent in 1975 down to three percent in 1979.

SENECA: The percentage of black apartment occupancy dropped from 13 in 1975 down to 11 in 1979.

Several high school attendance areas have been exempted from busing because they are desegregated in proportion to the guidelines of the Jefferson County School Desegregation Plan.

## A PLACE IN TOTAL HOUSING MARKET

Multiple Dwelling Reporting Forms filed with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights since 1975 show a steady increase in the number and percentage of black families moving into the regular apartment complexes designed and built for multiple occupancy.

Urban renewal of the 1960s without open housing laws in the city and Jefferson County resulted in many black families forced into crowded areas of the West End of Louisville where formerly large, single family homes were cut up into multiple, small apartments that quickly crowded schools, parks and other public facilities.

The movement now is toward a more equal place in the total housing market.

That process had already begun by 1975 when 16 percent of the apartments in complexes of at least 25 units already were occupied by black families. By 1979 that figure had increased to 19 percent and figures cited earlier in this Commission staff report show that there has been a significant movement beyond the traditional black sections of Louisville into the formerly all-white suburban complexes.

Even with these increases, racial separation remains throughout Louisville and Jefferson County (See Table A). Blacks continue to reside, in the greatest numbers, in traditionally black areas: Central High School attendance area, 98 percent black occupancy; neighboring Iroquois attendance area, 22 percent black occupancy; Ahrens, 19 percent black occupancy and Male, 16 percent black occupancy.

In 1975, 22 percent of the complexes that reported showed no black residents. By 1979, this figure had dropped to 19 percent, giving further indication that segregation is slightly lessening in Louisville and Jefferson County apartments.

The majority of complexes reporting for both years showed an increase in black residents. In 1979, 63 of the complexes showed an increase of black residents over 1975. Of these 63 complexes, 21 reported an increase of 10 or more

black families between 1975 and 1979.

More black families are living in apartment complexes than were in 1975. Apartment owners and managers reported an increase of 397 black families from the period between 1975 and 1979.

The largest increase in the number of black families in any area was in the complexes located in the Iroquois High School attendance area with 110 more black families in 1979 than in 1975.

Other gains in areas not traditionally resided in by blacks were Jeffersontown (35 families), Fern Creek (33 families), Fairdale (27 families) and Doss (25 families).

When blacks who move into areas where they are in a minority, their children will always attend a neighborhood school under the desegregation plan. This may have been a determining factor for many black families making desegregated moves.

In a Commission pamphlet entitled "Six Ways to Avoid Busing," housing desegregation was cited as a primary factor for exemption from busing.

Several high school attendance areas have been exempted from the transportation phase of the desegregation plan because they are desegregated in proportion to the guidelines of the Jefferson County School Desegregation Plan. Ahrens, Butler, Durrett, Iroquois, Manual, Thomas Jefferson and Western High School attendance areas are

considered to be racially balanced under the plan through the 1979-1980 school year and therefore exempt from busing.

More than 90 percent of the white apartment dwellers live in complexes where at least three of every four families are white.

## DESEGREGATION WITHIN AREAS IS SPOTTY

While black movement into formerly all-white high school attendance areas aids school desegregation, a closer look at the figures shows the actual complex-by-complex separation of races remains high (See Table B).

In fact, 10.3 percent of all white families living in apartments live in complexes where there are no black occupants (see Table B on the following page). Another 48.5 percent of white apartment occupants live in complexes with less than 10 percent black occupancy -- most of those are complexes with only a token black family or two.

More than 90 percent of the white apartment dwellers live in complexes where at least three of every four families are white.

TABLE B
PERCENT OF BLACK AND WHITE APARTMENT DWELLERS LIVING IN LOUISVILLE-JEFFERSON COUNTY APARTMENT COMPLEXES IN 1979 -- RANKED IN INCREASING PERCENTAGE OF BLACK OCCUPANTS.

(examples: 10.3 percent of white apartment dwellers live in all-white complexes; 19.5 of black apartment dwellers live in all-black complexes.)

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 10.3 |
| 0.1-10 | 13.0 | 48.5 |
| 10.1-25 | 25.1 | 31.6 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 13.4 | 8.7 |
| 33.3-50 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| 50.1-75 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| 75.1-99.9 | 24.9 | 0.1 |
| 100 | 19.5 | ---- |

At the all-black end of the scale, 19.5 percent of all black apartment occupants live in all-black complexes.

While the Atherton attendance area showed an increase in black occupancy from five to eight percent over the five year period, 57.4 percent of all the white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes. The Durrett area also has more than half (53.5 percent) of its white apartment dwellers in all-white complexes. (See Appendix A for all attendance areas)

The other attendance areas with all white complexes are:

BUTLER: 36 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

WESTERN: 22.3 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

BALLARD: 18 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

WAGGENER: 17.3 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

DOSS and JEFFERSONTOWN: 16 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

SENECA: 11.9 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

MALE: 6.6 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

MANUAL: 4.7 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

IROQUOIS: 1.4 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

WESTPORT: 1.3 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

AHRENS: 0.4 percent of white apartment dwellers are in all-white complexes.

Ahrens, Central and Male attendance areas have all-black apartment complexes. In the Ahrens area, 57.2 percent of the black apartment dwellers live in all-black complexes; 35.3 percent of the black apartment dwellers in the Central attendance area live in all-black complexes, and 13.8 percent of the black apartment dwellers in the Male area live in all-black complexes.

Since 1975, larger numbers of blacks have moved into more expensive apartments.

## HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BLACKS IN LOWER RENTAL UNITS

The monthly cost of a rental unit is a definite factor as black families decide where to rent; but while a larger percentage of black families are in the less expensive complexes, larger numbers of white families than black families live in the lower cost rental units.

Since 1975, larger numbers of blacks have moved into more expensive apartments. An overwhelming majority of black families (95 percent) paid $199 or less per month for rent. In 1979 however, the number of black families paying the same amount dropped to 60 percent. In contrast, only 84 percent of all white families living in apartments in 1975 paid $199 or less. By 1979, this figure had dropped to 41 percent for whites. Only two percent of all black families

paid $200-$249 per month for rent during 1975. By 1979, the percentage of black families paying the same amount rose sharply to 28 percent. The percentage of white families living in apartments costing $200-$249 per month rose from 12 percent in 1975 to 35 percent in 1979.

Factors other than rent that determine where black families can find rental units include:

* increased housing available to black apartment dwellers through enforcement of the federal, state and local fair housing laws.
* movement of jobs into suburban Jefferson County.
* school policy that exempts children living in areas where they are in the racial minority from busing, thus blacks who move to formerly all white areas avoid the transportation phase of school desegregation.
* continued discriminatory practices. (See Appendix B)

> ... gains in most places still are too small to bring full equal housing opportunity to black families ...

## CONCLUSIONS

Many blacks are moving into formerly all-white areas of Jefferson County. It is evident from the apartment occupancy reports submitted to the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights that:

* blacks are moving in increasing numbers
* blacks are renting more expensive apartments
* fewer apartments were segregated in 1979 than in 1975
* movement by blacks has a positive effect in cutting the amount of busing needed to desegregate Jefferson County schools.

Although the facts obtained from the 1975 and 1979 Multiple Dwelling Reports clearly show that segregation is decreasing in Jefferson County, gains in most places still

are too small to bring full equal housing opportunity to black families or to eliminate altogether the need for busing.

Movement by blacks into many areas where segregation was extensive shows both the effectiveness of existing open housing laws and of increasing efforts by blacks to expand their personal housing choices.

More residents in predominatly white areas of the city and county should take positive action to welcome black families who move into their neighborhoods.

Many have spoken out in favor of desegregated housing in relation to the positive effects it has on schools. Frank Rapley, Assistant Superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, stated in an article appearing in the Louisville Courier-Journal in January 1980 that, "Exempt schools should be used as rewards for integrated housing patterns." Rapley also acknowledged that some changes in the 1980-1981 Jefferson County desegregation proposed by the Jefferson County Board of Education resulted from a change in housing patterns.

Any person who feels they have been denied housing accommodations in any Kentucky apartment complex because of race, color, religion, national origin or sex is urged to contact the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RELATED COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS


Most Kentucky Cities Reduce Public Housing Segregation, a report analyzing the role voluntary affirmative action programs have played in desegregating public housing in Kentucky cities, 25 pages. June 1980.

Housing and School Desegregation Increased By Section 8 Moves, a report analyzing how the Section 8 program of the Jefferson County Housing Authority has increased housing desegregation in Jefferson County. 28 pages. April 1980.

Discriminatory Practices Determine Housing Choices in Fayette and Jefferson, a report and analysis of audits in Louisville and Lexington as a part of the 40 city HUD-financed NCDH survey. Contains 25 summaries, giving the detailed experience of black and white testers, what they were told and how they were treated when they sought rentals and sales. 41 pages. April 1978.

Affirmative Action Cuts Segregation in Public Housing, a report on results of one year of concerted effort to increase public housing desegregation in 15 Kentucky cities, 8 pages. June 1978.

Housing Desegregation Increases as Schools Desegregate in Jefferson County, Jefferson County enrollments show a 63 percent increase in black pupils residing in suburban areas from 1974 to 1977, 10 pages. May 1977.

Public Housing Authorities in Kentucky are Slow to Desegregate, a report on racial distribution of tenants in Kentucky's public housing projects, 26 pages. September 1977.

## APPENDIX A

PERCENT OF BLACK AND WHITE APARTMENT DWELLERS LIVING IN LOUISVILLE-JEFFERSON COUNTY APARTMENT COMPLEXES IN 1979--RANKED IN INCREASING PERCENTAGE OF BLACK OCCUPANTS.

Ahrens

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 0.4 |
| 0.1-10 | 3.0 | 40.4 |
| 10.1-25 | 28.8 | 38.0 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 2.1 | 19.1 |
| 33.3-50 | 8.9 | 2.1 |
| 50.1-75 | ---- | ---- |
| 75.1-99.9 | ---- | ---- |
| 100 | 57.2 | ---- |

Atherton

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 57.4 |
| 0.1-10 | 23.8 | 31.1 |
| 10.1-25 | ---- | ---- |
| 25.1-33.3 | 66.7 | 10.7 |
| 33.3-50 | 9.5 | 0.8 |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Ballard

| Percent Black | Percent ot all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 18.0 |
| 0.1-10 | 23.1 | 36.1 |
| 10.1-25 | 76.9 | 45.9 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Source of data: 1979 Multiple Dwelling Reporting Forms

Butler

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 36.0 |
| 0.1-10 | 100.0 | 64.0 |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Central

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | | |
| 0.1-10 | | |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | 64.7 | 100 |
| 100 | 35.3 | ---- |

Doss

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | | 16 |
| 0.1-10 | | --- |
| 10.1-25 | 100 | 84 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Durrett

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 53.5 |
| 0.1-10 | 100 | 46.5 |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Eastern

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | | |
| 0.1-10 | 100 | 100 |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Fairdale

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | ---- |
| 0.1-10 | 19.2 | 23.8 |
| 10.1-25 | 80.8 | 76.2 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Fern Creek

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | ---- |
| 0.1-10 | 18.4 | 27.7 |
| 10.1-25 | 67.3 | 67.0 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 14.3 | 5.3 |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Iroquois

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 1.4 |
| 0.1-10 | 6.5 | 21.0 |
| 10.1-25 | 33.2 | 39.7 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 60.3 | 37.9 |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Jeffersontown

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 16.0 |
| 0.1-10 | 37.0 | 36.4 |
| 10.1-25 | 63.0 | 47.6 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Male

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 6.6 |
| 0.1-10 | 17.9 | 71.1 |
| 10.1-25 | 28.2 | 9.8 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 14.5 | 6.4 |
| 33.3-50 | 20.5 | 5.6 |
| 50.1-75 | 5.1 | 0.5 |
| 75.1-99.9 | ---- | ---- |
| 100 | 13.8 | ---- |

Manual

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 4.7 |
| 0.1-10 | 25.3 | 62.7 |
| 10.1-25 | 52.0 | 31.0 |
| 25.1-33.3 | ---- | ---- |
| 33.3-50 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| 50.1-75 | 18.7 | 1.1 |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Pleasure Ridge Park

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | ---- |
| 0.1-10 | 100 | 100 |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Seneca

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 11.9 |
| 0.1-10 | 17.6 | 48.4 |
| 10.1-25 | 43.1 | 26.0 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 39.3 | 13.7 |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Southern

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | . |
| 0.1-10 | 64.3 | 82.2 |
| 10.1-25 | 35.7 | 17.8 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Thomas Jefferson

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | ---- |
| 0.1-10 | 28.0 | 58.0 |
| 10.1-25 | 38.7 | 34.2 |
| 25.1-33.3 | 12.0 | 5.8 |
| 33.3-50 | 21.3 | 2.0 |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Waggener

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | | 17.3 |
| 0.1-10 | 63.2 | 75.8 |
| 10.1-25 | 36.8 | 6.9 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Western

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 22.3 |
| 0.1-10 | 100 | 77.7 |
| 10.1-25 | | |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

Westport

| Percent Black | Percent of all Blacks | Percent of all Whites |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | ---- | 1.3 |
| 0.1-10 | 28 | 34.3 |
| 10.1-25 | 72 | 64.4 |
| 25.1-33.3 | | |
| 33.3-50 | | |
| 50.1-75 | | |
| 75.1-99.9 | | |
| 100 | | |

## Appendix B

In a 1978 Commission report entitled, Discriminatory Practices Determine Housing Choices In Fayette and Jefferson, teams of black and white testers were sent to several Louisville and Jefferson County apartment complexes to find out if race was a determining factor in obtaining rental units.

The following are examples of the treatment received by blacks and whites and may be reasons why more black families have not made desegregated moves:

A black and white tester visited an apartment complex in the Bardstown Road, Watterson Trail area. Both were treated courteously. However, the white tester was told something was available, told about the apartment and shown the apartment. The white tester was also asked her phone number and address where she could be reached. The black tester was told nothing was available until after a month, not shown any apartments or had any apartment number suggested to her. The black tester was not asked where she could be reached.

**********

A black and white tester visited an apartment complex in the Brownsboro Road area. The white tester was greeted right away by the rental agent but the black tester was required to make the first approach to the same agent.

The white tester was told something was available and invited to inspect an apartment. The white tester was taken on a long interview and asked to call back. The black tester was told nothing was available. The agent would not say how long the black tester would have to wait for an apartment, told the black tester there was no waiting list and did not ask the black tester to call back. The interview was very brief.

**********

A black and white tester both visited the same apartment complex in the Goldsmith, Bardstown Road area and were treated with equal courtesies. With the same income and similar qualifications, the black tester was told nothing was available but that something might be available in a couple of months. However, the white tester was told by the same agent that an apartment was available and was shown an apartment.

The black tester was put on a waiting list only after asking to be.

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# Appendix C

## MULTIPLE DWELLING REPORTING FORM

RETURN ONE (1) COPY ONLY

1. For the period ending July 1, 1976 , and to be filed WITHIN 10 DAYS THEREAFTER.
2. Name of Development _____
3. Street Address (es) _____ Zip Code _____
4. Owner (s) of Development _____
5. Street Address (es) _____ Zip Code _____
6. Name and full address of the Manager or Management Agent, if different from owner _____
   _____ Zip Code _____

7.

| | TOTAL | STUDIO | 1-BDRM | 2-BDRM | 3+ BDRM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. No. of Units | | | | | |
| b. Minimum rent (monthly | | | | | |
| c. Maximum rent (monthly) | | | | | |
| *d. Circle utilities included | | E W G | E W G | E W G | E W G |
| e. No. of black families | | | | | |
| f. No. of white families | | | | | |
| g. No. of "other" families | | | | | |
| h. Total no. of turnovers | | | | | |
| i. Length of lease required | | | | | |
| j. Total no. of black applicants | | | | | |
| k. Total no. of white applicants | | | | | |
| l. Total no. of "other" applicants | | | | | |
| m. Total no. of applicants | | | | | |

* Circle these utilities, if any, which are included in the rent in each apartment category in the development E-Electricity; W-Water; G-Gas.

*8. List all newspapers or other publications in which advertisements for tenants have been placed within the reporting period. Check the box best describing the frequency of such ads.

| Advertising in Newspaper or Other Publication | Regular | Concentrated | Occasionally | Single |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

* Regular - once a week or more during at least three of the last six months;
Concentrated - a single period of one week or more of advertising during the past six months;
Occasionally - scattered ads a couple of times a month;
Single - one ad running for less than a week.

9. Have you requested referrals of prospective tenants by any organizations or employers? YES ____ NO ____ If you answer "YES" complete the box below. If answer is "NO" disregard the box below.

| Name of Organization | Address | Total References | Black References | "Other" |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

If additional space is needed to answer any of the questions on this form, please use the back of the form and additional sheets of paper. Please sign your name on all additional sheets.

CERTIFICATION: I declare that I have examined this form and to the best of my knowledge believe it is true, correct and complete.

Name of person filing report _____
Address of person filing report _____ Zip Code ____
Telephone Number of person filing report _____
Date of filing report _____

Signature _____
Title _____

Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of the Multiple Dwelling Reporting Rule may be subject to the provisions of the Kentucky Civil Rights Act. KRS 344.250 (7).

RETURN FORM TO: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
828 Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
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Under the Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966, KRS 344.190 (11), the Commission has the duty "to make studies appropriate to effectuate the purpose and policies of this chapter and to make the results thereof available to the public."

This report was prepared by Olivia M. Cloud of the Commission staff. D. Jennifer Simpson, Gwen'e A. Haywood and Sarah Chandler of the Commission staff assisted in the preparation of copy and data.

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